



# THE COLONIST.



Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1888. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 75.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### BUSINESS IMPEDED BY STRIKES

### Forming New French Cabinet.

### SAILING OF THE STM. NEWFOUNDLAND.

### Peace of Italy and Abyssinia

HALIFAX, N.S., April 2.  
Six great railways leading into Chicago are tied up by a general strike, and all freight is stopped.  
It is expected that Flquet, Freycinet and Goblet will combine to form the new French Cabinet.  
The steamer Newfoundland sails for St. John's today.  
There are six Ocean steamers in Halifax at present.  
The Sarnia brought British mails and six hundred emigrants.  
Peace has been arranged between Italy and Abyssinia on Italy's terms.  
The Danish ministry has been defeated.

### Special to the Colonist.

## SEALING NEWS.

### Steamer Terra Nova Only few Seals.

### ESQUIMAUX 15,000.

### 58,000 Taken by Shoremen.

### LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPACHES.

TILT COVE, March 29.  
The steamers Esquimaux, Eagle, Neptune, Falcon, Ranger, Terra Nova and Aurora passed Cape John today. The Eagle and Esquimaux reported with ten thousand each. Forty thousand taken at Partridge Point, and eighteen thousand at Horse Islands.

TILT COVE, this morning.  
The landmen spoke the steamer Terra Nova on the 29th of March, about four miles off Bryant's Cove. She had only a few seals on board. The Esquimaux is reported with fifteen thousand. The Eagle, Neptune, and three other steamers, are off Horse Islands. The Terra Nova has gone north, and her prospects of securing a trip are good. It has been reported that eighteen thousand seals were taken off Horse Islands, and forty thousand at Partridge Point. A few tons were taken by Cape John men. Bay clearing; wind south-west, strong.

TWILLINGATE, this morning.  
Wind north-west, and weather frosty and fine. No seals have been taken for the last two days. A heavy jam is off Twillingate, but there are no seals on it.

Fogo, today.  
Wind west-north-west, and weather clear. The ice is running south, fast.

GREENSPOND, today.  
Wind north-west, blowing a strong breeze, and weather fine and bright. Barometer, 29.60.

BONAVIDA, today.  
Wind west-north-west, blowing a strong breeze, and weather cold, clear and fine.

TWILLINGATE, this evening.  
Two steamers, supposed to be loaded, are jammed eight miles N.E. of Twillingate, Gull Island, heading south. One other passed north about ten miles farther off this morning, looking as if she had no seals on board.

TILT COVE, this evening.  
Wind north, blowing a strong breeze. Six steamers were seen yesterday between Horse Islands and Gull Islands. They are said to be in the seals. The ice is running in the bay today. White and Green Bays have been clear since last Friday.

CHANNEL, today.  
Wind blowing a fresh breeze from north-west, and weather fine; boats out today.

CAPE RAY, today.  
Wind west, light; weather fine; ice in sight.

### CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.  
Wind W.N.W., brisk; fine and clear; no ice; the barquentine Maggie went inward at 10.15 a.m., and barque Maria and brigantine's Plymouth and Gratia at 10.30.

## OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—new molasses... W H Mare, Son & Co  
Meeting notice... James Baird  
One dollar soap... Clift, Wood & Co  
Metropolitan club meeting... E J O'Flaherty  
Coal, coal... P & L Tessier  
Hay, hay... apply to Denis Dooley  
Pease, pease... Clift, Wood & Co  
Anti-confederate meeting... see advt  
Houses to let... J W Foran  
Molasses, molasses... P & L Tessier  
Concert at St. Patrick's... J T Kenny

## AUCTION SALES.

### Choice New Crop Molasses.

Tomorrow (TUESDAY,) at Twelve o'clock,  
—ON THE WHARF OF—

### A. GOODRIDGE & SONS

The cargo of the brigantine Mariam, consisting of:  
215 Puns., 18 Hds. and 50 Brls.

### Specially Sel'd Choice Retailing Molasses

W. H. MARE, SON & CO.,  
Prokrs.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE EAST-END  
Anti-Confederation League will be held at  
the Home Industries' Hall this Monday Evening  
at 7.30 o'clock. All persons desirous of joining  
the League are invited to attend.

JOHN HARRIS,  
Secretary.

### DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOP.

TO LET THAT NEW DWELLING  
House and Shop, on Temperance-street,  
Hoyles-town. The numerous factories, railway  
and local steamship docks, being now at Hoyles-  
town, will make this a most desirable business  
stand in future. Also, that dwelling house on  
King's Road, now in the occupancy of Captain  
Pomphrey, possession 1st May.

J. W. FORAN.

### Meeting Notice.

St. John's, 2nd April, 1888.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE  
Shareholders of the ATLANTIC HOTEL CO.,  
(Limited), will be held in the Hotel on Wednesday  
4th April, at 11 a.m., to receive a Report of the  
Affairs of the Company, and to elect Directors.

JAMES BAIRD,  
Secretary.

**\$1.00.**

OUR CELEBRATED DOLLAR Lau-  
dry Soap is unequalled for size and quality.  
One dollar per box of 30 bars.

Clift, Wood & Co.

### METROPOLITAN CLUB, LIMITED

The First Tri-Annual Meeting  
of Shareholders in the above Club will  
be held in the Club Rooms, Duckworth  
Street, on Tuesday night, 3rd instant,  
at 8 o'clock, sharp. By order.

E. J. O'FLAHERTY,  
Secretary.

## COAL! COAL!

Large, Bright North Sydney

—AND—

LITTLE GLACE BAY.

FOR SALE AT

P. & L. TESSIER'S.

ap2,3i,fp

## HAY. HAY.

On Sale by the Subscriber,

A FEW TONS OF

PRIME Canadian HAY.

DENIS DOOLEY.

ap2,1ifp

## Molasses! - Molasses!

ON SALE BY

P. & L. TESSIER

60 Puns. New Crop

Choice DEMERARA.

Landing, ex Robie M.

Also, 50 pns Choice Barbados

ap2,3ifp

## New Advertisements.

# JUST in Time for EASTER.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Men's and Boy's Colored and Black Felt Hats!

IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES.

20 DOZEN MEN'S FUR FELT HATS--JOB.

Selling for 60cts., worth \$1.50.

M. MONROE.

# WANTED 599 PERSONS!

TO ATTEND THE CONCERT, TO BE HELD TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)  
Evening, in St. Patrick's School-Room, Riverhead; to consist of Songs and  
Recitations, and to conclude with that Side-splitting Farce:

Barney the Baron; or, the Haunted Chamber.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp. Admission--10 cents.

JOHN T. KENNEY, Secretary.

# Public Notice!

Our Patrons need not send a delegation to "Ottawa,"  
when they can get "Good Terms" for Cash at the Gro-  
cery, Provision and Hardware Store on the Beach.

At M. & J. TOBIN'S,  
170 and 172 Duckworth Street.

## TO BE OR NOT TO BE, THAT'S THE QUESTION?

Whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer the stings and arrows of  
Outrageous Agents, or rise above them all, by producing the

# GLOUCESTER DORY

Which is the best in the market, for model and workmanship. Built with Juniper Knees, which  
is acknowledged by competent judges to be the best wood for the purpose. Best seasoned Pine  
Planking, and American ash for Counters, Gunwales and Stern. Comparison is all we want.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

## NEW YORK DOMESTIC FASHION CO'S.

—Perfect Fitting—

# PAPER - PATTERNS!

THE LABEL ATTACHED TO EACH PATTERN GIVES EXPLICIT DIREC-  
tions for cutting and putting together, so that even those unaccustomed to the use of Patterns  
cannot fail to meet with success. Here is where our Patterns are true labor saving aids, rendering  
all persons capable of producing the most satisfactory results. They represent the fashions of today  
as well as those that will obtain during the ensuing season; and as an element of economy, no  
thoughtful person can fail to appreciate their value. Not alone do they afford the most fashionable  
designs at a trifling cost, but also clearly specify the exact amounts of material and trimming  
required, thereby preventing an unnecessary waste of goods.

Full Stock of Patterns and Large Catalogue to select from, at

GARRETT BYRNE'S, - OPP. POST OFFICE.

Special to Bankers!

# SPECIAL TO BANKERS!

We now hold a Full Range of

# Woodberry - Cotton - Duck!

44-lb. and 18-lb. Steam-Tarred Cotton Lines  
14-eyed and 6-square Bultow Hooks  
Charts, Parallel Rules and Aneroids, Patent Logs and Log Lines  
Brass Dory Compasses--2-in. deep, 3-in. card--only 90cts., usually sold at \$1.50.

## GOODFELLOW & CO., 241 WATER STREET

# "The Gloucester."

The Gloucester Tarred Cotton Line  
Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.  
IT IS more easily handled than any other Cotton Line.  
IT WILL stand more rough usage and wear better than any other Cotton Line, and it is the  
cheapest Cotton Line in the market. Made in all sizes. See that every dozen bears the  
trade mark, "THE GLOUCESTER." None other genuine.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Pease. - Pease.

ON SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

50 Barrels Choice Canadian Pease.

ap2

## TO LET,

(And possession given the 1st May next)

That Comfortable Dwelling House,

(Situate on Duckworth-street.)

At present occupied by Mr. ALEX. McDougall.

App. to F. ST. JOHN.

mar10,fp,tf

## INSURE

# Your Property

—IN THE—

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL

Insurance Company, Limited.

M. MONROE, AGENT.

mar8

## ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

NO CONFEDERATION.

HAVING FITTED UP A JOB PRINT-  
ing Department in the COLONIST Building,  
with an Universal Press, and a large quantity of  
the latest styles of type, we are prepared to exe-  
cute work, in the above line, with neatness and  
despatch. All orders from town or country  
promptly attended to, at reasonable rates.

P. R. BOWERS.

EDWIN McLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DEMERARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of

W. I. Produce and Sales of Fish.

sep25,fp,lv

## PRE-COLUMBIAN VOYAGERS!

A. D. 800-1497.

TRADITIONS of a Western Land—  
Prophecy of Seneca—Seneca and Columbus, a  
coincidence—Plato's "Atlantis"—Voyage of St.  
Brendan—St. Malo—Missions in Iceland—The  
Flato Saga, A.D. 800—Discovery of Greenland  
by Gunbiarn, 886—Re-Discovery by Eric Rand,  
980—Discovery of America by Bjarni, 985—  
Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, dis-  
covered by Lief, 1000—It Myla, or Great Ireland—  
Vestiges of an Irish Colony in America—Episco-  
pal Sees in Greenland, 1031 to 1406 Voyage of  
Zeno, 1380—Relics of John Guy's Colony at Cu-  
per's Cove, or Cupid's.

See Very Rev. Dr. Howley's Ecclesiastical  
History of Newfoundland, \$2.50 per copy.

feb7

## Post Office Notice.

NORTHERN WINTER ROUTE.

## Mails for Northern Districts

will be despatched from this office on

TUESDAY, 24th January

TUESDAY, 7th and 21st February

TUESDAY, 6th and 20th March

TUESDAY, 3rd and 17th April

and will close at 8 o'clock on morning of despatch.

General Post Office,  
St. John's, 17th Jan., '88.

## Barcelona Exhibition.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO  
organize and transmit a collection of the  
mercantile products and minerals of the Colony,  
respectfully solicit contributions from the general  
public. A first instalment will be sent by way of  
Halifax on 6th March, and will be followed by  
others as late as July next, by which time it is  
hoped that not only will the exhibit be as com-  
plete as possible, but that it will comprise fresh  
specimens and samples of our principal trade exports.  
The Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly is Chairman of the  
Committee, which is composed of the following  
gentlemen, viz.: Hons A. F. Goodridge and Chas.  
Bowring, Rev. M. Harvey, Messieurs Jas. Howley,  
John Martin, E. C. Watson, M. H. A., P. G. Tes-  
sier, H. W. LeMessurier, M. H. A., and J. M.  
Perez from whom, and the Secretary, all infor-  
mation can be obtained.

W. B. GRIEVE,  
Secretary.

mar3,16i,fp,2iw

## To Let.

Three or Four Large Rooms,

In the Central part of Water Street. Sui-  
table for Office or Sample Rooms. Apply at the  
COLONIST office.

mar8i,fp,tf



## Select Story.

## A Noble Atonement

[BY THE COUNTESS.]

## CHAPTER XVIII.—Continued.

The earl when he sat down to breakfast with his beautiful young countess saw something fresh, something in her face he had never seen there before; he could not tell what it was, something that softened the proud beauty into the fairest loveliness, a dewy light in the dark eyes, a faint tremulous smile on the faultless lips; she sat looking with dreamy happy eyes at the rich golden roses that hung together in glorious clusters. She did not see one of them, she saw a handsome face, with laughing sunny blue eyes.

"You seem to have pleasant thoughts Vivian," said the earl.

"Yes," she answered. "I enjoyed the duchess of Kene's ball."

"I wonder you do not tire of balls," said the earl; "I really detest the word."

"You did not probably at my age," she said hastily, and the earl, who hated to be reminded of his age, frowned.

"Why was it so pleasant, Vivian?" he asked, jealously.

"There were so many pleasant people," she replied.

She had a keen sense of the comic, and she was afraid of laughing aloud when she heard him muttering something about "grinning apes!"

"Who was there?" he asked.

"You will see the list in the papers," she replied. "I did not know one half, and I do not remember one quarter. Luton, are you going to Lady Bury's garden-party?"

"Half-dead roses, wet strawberries, and earwigs," he muttered. "No, a garden-party is a greater bore than a ball."

She looked up pale with alarm, lest he should say that she had better not go either.

"You are given to epigrams, this morning," she said.

"Is that an epigram? It is a very true one. You can go, Vivian, if you like. You must excuse me, I have not time, and I have less inclination."

A sudden feeling of relief and exhilaration came over her, a sensation of freedom. She wondered why she felt so much like a school-girl going out for a holiday.

"I shall enjoy it," she said.

The earl laughed a cold cynical laugh.

"I may retaliate," he said, "by saying that at your age, one enjoys anything. Do not forget that we have the Duke and Duchess of Ladyswell to dinner to-day."

"I wish I could forget it," sighed the countess.

"Why?" asked the earl, sharply.

"Why should you wish to forget a visit from my friends?"

"Because, my dear lord, they are so terribly heavy," she replied. "The duke is almost unamusable; the last time he dined here I had to talk to him the whole evening, and then he did not smile twice."

Since the last grand scene, when she had fearfully disturbed her husband by kissing him suddenly, she had not ventured often to call him by his somewhat singular Christian name of Luton. She was compelled to humor his peculiar notions, and it was no small trial to this proud young beauty. He was not an amiable man by any means this stern old earl, nevertheless he was the husband she had married, and she was bound to submit.

It seemed to Vivian, Lady Lynn, that the hours of that day would never pass; the carriage was ordered for four. Florette, the pretty, superstitious Parisian maid, could hardly understand what had come to her young mistress.

"I want," cried the countess "to look like an angel, Florette."

"Ah, madame, that is impossible. I can dress you in any other fashion," replied the maid.

"I want to look like the prettiest and best dressed woman in London," cried Lady Lynn.

"And that will be the most easy, madam, if you will lend yourself to my taste."

Florette's taste led her to decide on a dress of pale blue silk, with a rich man-

tle of white lace. A bonnet that looked as though one could blow it away with a breath; dainty, exquisite, and elegant. Lady Lynn looked like a picture. Her face was radiant with happiness. She went into the study to say good-by to the earl. A respectful farewell without any kissing or nonsense of waste words. Her bright eyes and lovely smiling lips pleased him.

"You look so beautiful," he said, "I should like to go with you."

She was in mortal alarm. If he did so all her anticipations of enjoyment were ended. She would have to walk by his side and talk to his friends. "It serves me right," she thought, as she stood fastening her dainty gloves. "I should not be so amiable. Why need I have come to wish him good-by?"

"You have recovered from your fear of earwigs then?" she asked.

"No. Do you know, Vivian, it seems a cowardly thing to say, but all my life I have had a terrible dread of earwigs."

"They are most horrible things," she replied, gravely.

"Some men are afraid of one thing and some of another," said the earl.

"The only thing I am really afraid of is an earwig. You will think it strange, but I would sooner meet a wild beast than see one of those horrible things."

"It is a great pity," said the countess, demurely, "that all the gardens are so full of them."

"I must be frightened about them when I was a child," said the earl. "I can remember a nurse who told us the most awful stories about a man who had a nest of earwigs in his brain."

"How awful, how dreadful," said the young beauty, with shining eyes and smiling lips. "Luckily I do not fear them."

"After all, I will not go," said the earl. "I should imagine them crawling in my ears every moment. I will not go, Vivian."

"What a narrow escape," she thought to herself. "Who says virtue is its own reward! I shall bless the earwigs all the afternoon. Oh, thank Heaven," she added, with a jubilant cry, the roses are not dead to me."

An hour afterward she was standing in a perfect bower of roses with Sir Lionel by her side; the sun was shining, the air was all fragrance, the band was playing; in the distance the swift beautiful river ran, for Lady Bury's villa was on the banks of the Thames.

Sir Lionel had been somewhat puzzled again. The moment the beautiful young countess appeared she was surrounded as usual; one wished to take her on the lake, another to the tennis-court, another to show her the conservatories. When she saw Sir Lionel, a beautiful blush crimsoned her face, her eyes shone with the sweetest of welcomes for him. He noticed, too, that the group of gentlemen fell away from her one by one; they understood better than he did the signs in her face; they were left alone after a time.

The men of the present day are too well educated and too well trained to what they call in common parlance—"spoiled sport"; in fact, the way in which society smiles and shuts its eyes is one of the wonders of the day. In the dark after days, when the sun ceased shining, and the roses were all dead, these very men had been the very first to move from her side and leave her with the man they saw she cared for, were the first also to laugh at the story and make light of her name. They had seen it all along, as a matter of course.

They stood amongst the roses. Alas, that the story is so sweet yet so pitifully sad.

"I am glad you have come," said the low, sweet voice. "Let us turn down this broad path here; I see Lord Lucie coming, and I do not care to talk to him."

She took his arm, and they walked away together until they reached a perfect thicket of roses. The seat must have been placed there by a poet, for those using it could see nothing but roses—they had bloomed so early that year—it was only the middle of May.

"This place reminds me of Moore's poems," said Sir Lionel.

"There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's stream." She looked up at him with love laden eyes.

"You must not quote poetry to me," she said. "Talk to me about yourself."

(to be continued)

## Choice - - Butter.

We have a few tubs  
Choice Selected Butter.  
Small packages—suitable for housekeepers.  
mar31 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

## PEARS' - SOAP!

AT  
SCLATER'S  
179 WATER STREET.

An Assortment of the above Soap, comprising:  
Transparent Tablets, Balls  
Shaving Cakes and Sticks  
Asst. Toilet Soap—in 2 doz. boxes.  
NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOX.  
—CHEAP FOR CASH.  
mar27,1w

## "A. S. HARRIS."

This brand on the barrels of our Choice  
Annapolis - Valley - Apples  
Is a sufficient guarantee of their good quality.  
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.  
mar31

## Farm for Sale.

FARM FOR SALE, SIX MILES from  
St. John's, situated on the Heavy-Tree Road,  
34 acres, about 28 acres in a high state of cultivation,  
two fine gardens; a good comfortable dwelling house,  
with a never-failing spring well; a good Barn and some Farm Implements, and sundry other articles. The above will be sold at Public Auction on the 27th day of April next, if not previously disposed of. For particulars apply at  
mar7,4w,1w **Colonist Office.**

## HAY. HAY.

PRESSED STRONG  
Timothy Hay  
ex ss Portia; a few bundles now remaining.  
mar13 **Clift, Wood & Co.**

## NEW BOOKS.

MARCH NOS. FAMILY HERALD.  
Chambers' Journal  
Weldon's Ladies' Journal, illus. Dressmaker  
Bazaar of Children's Fashions & other magazines  
Life of Leo XIII. by John O'Donoghue, 75 cents  
The Willy Wallow, by Alexis Bouvier, 30 cts  
Lecop, the Detective's Daughter, by Busnach Char-  
brilat, 30 cents  
Near to Nature's Heart, by Rev. E. P. Roe, 30cts  
An Original Belle, ditto 30cts  
Barriers Burned Away, ditto 30cts  
A Knight of the 19th Century, ditto 30cts  
A Young Girl's Wooing, ditto 30cts  
The Earth Trembled, ditto cloth 60cts  
Confessions of a Publisher, by J. S. Winter, 30cts  
Little Heart's Ease, Illustrated, 30cts  
A choice selection of Easter Cards—various prices

J. F. Chisholm.

## COAL. COAL.

ON SALE BY  
**CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,**  
30 Tons Bright, Round  
Screened Sydney Coal.  
(ex store). Buy before price advance.  
mar29

## 128 WATER STREET.

## JUST RECEIVED

Men's Black Felt Hats | at all prices.  
Men's Brown Felt Hats |

Boys' Felt Hats,  
CHILDRENS BOOTS, CHEAP TWEEDS,  
(Choice Patterns.)  
mar26 **R. HARVEY.**

## Heavy Bla'k Oats

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.  
500 Bushels Heavy Black Oats.  
mar29

**IMPERIAL**  
CREAM TARTAR  
**BAKING POWDER**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,  
CONTAINS NO  
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,  
or any injurious materials.  
**E. W. GILLET,** TORONTO, ONT.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Makers of the CELEBRATED ROYAL TRADING COOKIES.

## New Goods! New Goods!

Just Received by the Subscriber from London, via Halifax,

## 1 Case 10 Belly Pieces of Bacon.

1 Case 10 Cheddar Cheese, 2 cases Assorted Jams.  
6 doz assort. Drops; 50 boxes assort. Perfumed Toilet Soap; 1 case Conversation Lozenges  
1 case London Mixture, 1 case Haddock and Fresh Sprats; 2 cases Soluble Cocoa,  
1 case Wadham Salmon, 1 ditto Lobsters, 1 ditto Peaches, Apricots, Pine Apple, Strawberries  
Sweet Corn, Pearl Barley, Cream of Tartar, Colman's Starch, Nickel's Silver Black Lead.  
—AND IN STOCK—

Bread, Flour, Pork, Loin, Beef, Jowls, and all sorts of Groceries  
mar28 **A. P. JORDAN.**

## CALLAHAN, GLASS &amp; CO.

—MAKE A—

## Specialty of Reupholstering

Jobbing Thoroughly, Quickly and Cheaply Done.

Duckworth &amp; Gower Streets.

march28,21fp

## For the Banks

STRONG AND RELIABLE BAROMETERS,

So delicate as to indicate a Storm Eight or Twelve hours before its arrival. These instruments are the same as those provided by the British Government, at reduced rates, to fishing vessels in the Channel and the North Sea.

**N. OHMAN,**  
Atlantic Hotel Building.

march16

## Matches. Matches. Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,  
(OFF GALLANTRY)

Just Received Per S.S. Iceland from Boston,  
MATCHES IN 10 GROSS CASES,  
Zinc Washboards in bds. of half dozen each.

**JOHN J. O'REILLY.**  
270 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's Road.  
oct26.

now located North of Hunter's Island (He aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary. The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast. February 2nd, 1887.

## JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to any who send names, and all who send a certificate that the money shall be paid to JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

**JOHNSON'S**  
FAMILY REMEDY  
EVER KNOWN.

## Just Received by the Subscribers.

RAISINS, CURRANTS, & CARRAWAY SEEDS,  
Pepper, Cloves, Citron, Cinnamon, Dried Apples, &c.

Also, Choice Selection New Tea selling at lowest prices.

**T. & J. GRACE, 360 Water Street.**  
dec7

## Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!

—CHEAPER THAN EVER.

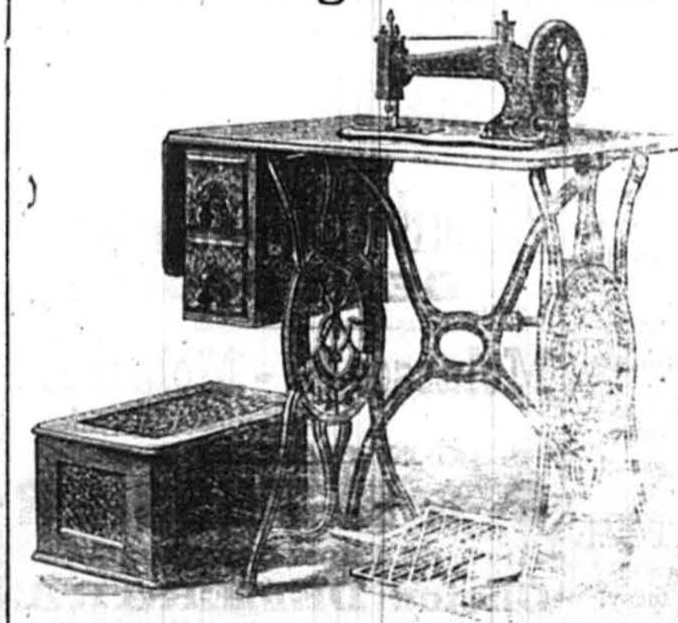
Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &amp;c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times. We have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.  
2nd—Carries a fine needle with even size thread  
3d. Uses a greater number of size thread with one size needle.  
4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.  
Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.



**M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.**

Sub-Agents: **RICHD. J. McGRATH, Littlebay; JOHN HANTRY, Br. Grace**  
376 **JOHN T. DUNPHY, Fiacentia.**



## JOHN SKINNER

DEALER IN—

Italian and American Marble &amp; Soapstones.



Cement and Plaster Paris on Retail. See our Show-Room.

## TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS.

Opposite Star of the Sea Hall, Duckworth Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Oct 26, 3w, tcy

## Standard Marble Works.

287, New Gower Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.



I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent stock

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &amp;c

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Our port orders solicited. Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise.

ap20, 3m, fp, w &amp; c JAMES MCINTYRE.

## The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited.

Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand, a variety of

Patterns for Gray and Garden Railings and for Crestings of Houses, &amp;c.

AND WOULD INVITE INSPECTION OF SAME.

All Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

JAMES ANGEL, Manager.

## THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1887:

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	500,000
Reserve	£544,576 19 11
Premium Reserve	362,188 18 6
Balance of profit and loss acc't.	67,895 12 6
II.—FIRE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£1,274,661 10 8
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	£3,274,835 19 1
	473,147 3 2
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1887	
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Net Life Premiums and Interest	£469,075 5 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 & 4 by single payment and interest)	124,717 7 11
	£593,792 13 4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Net Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,073 14 0
	£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices.—EDINBURGH &amp; LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,

General Agent for Nfld.

LONDON &amp; LANCASHIRE

## Fire Insurance Co

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.

The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to

HARVEY &amp; CO.

Agents at John's, Newfoundland.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y, OF NEW YORK.—ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other company has paid this LARGE DIVIDEND to its Policyholders; and no other company issues a PLAN and a COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. RENDALL,

Agent at Newfoundland.

## NOTICE!

I HEREBY CAUTION ALL PARTIES against infringing on or making my anchor, or any anchor with any feature of my invention attached to it. Most persons are under the impression that if they make the slightest alteration, they can obtain a patent; but such is not the case, and should not be allowed or granted, for such is contrary to the laws, rules and regulations of patents. The manufacturers in England said they were safe to make my anchor, and would not infringe on any other patent or get themselves into trouble by so doing.

T. S. CALPIN.

## TESTIMONIALS.

In Favour of Calpin's Patent Anchor.

ST. JOHN'S, Dec. 8, 1887.

THOMAS CALPIN:—Having used one of your Patent Anchors on board my vessel on the Banks as a riding anchor, I must say it gave me entire satisfaction and merits all the praise I can give it, and would advise all in the trade to adopt this anchor so as to be rid of the entanglement of stock and top flukes, which would be a great relief. I have also used your Patent Anchor for trawl mooring and must say gave entire satisfaction.

CAPT. MORGAN HALLETT.

Schr. Daisy Maud, Burin.

ST. JOHN'S, Dec. 9, 1887.

MR. T. S. CALPIN:—Having had one of your Patent Anchors on the Grand Banks, and used it in Sydney and elsewhere, and its holding powers are surprising; and I believe in time it will be the only Anchor used by bankers and others.

CAPT. GEORGE BONNELL.

Schr. May Bell, Burin.

BURIN, Nov. 10th, 1887.

T. S. CALPIN:—Having used your Patent Anchor this summer, on the Grand Banks, for a riding anchor, it held my craft firm and secure in all the gales. The non-hazardous action under the bow and on the rail, in a heavy swell, all of which proves it to be an invaluable invention when compared with the old mud-hook. Yours respectfully,

CAPT. JOSEPH GODDARD,

Schr. Happy-Go-Lucky.

T. S. CALPIN: Dear Sir,—My craft drove ashore last Fall at Black Island, with her 5-cwt anchor and 35 fathoms of chain out. I borrowed one of your 56 weight patents, put it out, and with a line to the windlass, this surprising little stockless anchor took my craft and contents off in safety. It is only when your anchor saves some craft and poor souls from getting in contact with an overwhelming reef or breaker, that your anchor will get its due appreciation. If large anchors are as good in proportion as the one I tested, everyone should use them. I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

P. M. JAMES,

Capt. sch. 'Ariel', Brigus.

feb24, 1m, eod

[Copy.]

THE PARSONAGE, FOGO, 23rd Aug. 1887.

J. L. DUCHEMIN, ESQ.:—DEAR SIR,—Please send me a small Calpin's Patent Anchor, 25 to 30 pounds; but not over 30 or under 20 pounds weight. I intend to do away with grapnels, the anchors works so well.

Yours, etc.,

dec9, 2w, 3m. (Signed), C. WOOD.

## GILLET'S POWDERED LYE 99 PERCENT PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making soap, softening water, disinfecting, and a hundred other uses, A can equals 20 pounds of Sal Soda.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLET, TORONTO.

MINARD'S LINIMENT.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Ear-ache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of Limbs, Contractions of Muscles, Piles, &amp;c.



C. C. RICHARDS &amp; CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

## STILL ANOTHER!

GENTS.—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is my great remedy for all ills: and I have lately used it successfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and consider you are entitled to great praise for giving to mankind so wonderful a remedy.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Bay of Islands.

Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.

PRICE—25 CENTS.

may18, 3m, 2w

## THE COLONIST

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$5.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. HOWARD,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

## The House of Assembly.

MONDAY, March 12.

MR. MORINE (Continued).—He cannot, with

certainty, predict that this year's fishery will be

more remunerative than last year's; and even if

it does happen that such an improvement takes

place, it will become apparent at so late a period

of the season that no extra importation in 1888

can result from it. The benefits of an improved

fishery can only affect the customs' revenue for

1889. We have also to consider that if a large

catch be secured, a diminution in price must ne-

cessarily be anticipated to follow from that in-

creased production. In the light of all these

facts, we can only conclude that the fishermen

will receive no larger supplies next fall than they

did last fall, and that whatever benefit the

revenue may derive from a fortunate fishery,

will not be felt until the ensuing year. Further-

more, the hon. Receiver General must remember

that since he made his last budget speech

here, some four thousand or five thousand

of the best part of our population have been lost

to us by emigration. Those men who have fled

from our shores were the mechanics and laborers,

the earners of wages and the purchasers of those

articles which contribute most largely to the

revenue. They were men who always added to

the wealth of the colony, and were never a drain

upon it. Their loss, then, is a serious loss to

the revenue of the country, a loss which the hon.

gentleman has not permitted to enter into his

calculations. Last year I made a prediction

that the revenue would fall short of the estimate

by \$100,000, and my prophecy has proved to be

true. This year I venture to predict that when

this house meets again in the spring of 1889 the

Receiver General will have to acknowledge that

there has been

A DEFICIT IN HIS REVENUE

of \$160,000. Let us now glance at the method

which the hon. gentleman has adopted in arriv-

ing at his estimate of the expenditure for the

current year. He estimates the expenditure at

\$1,253,594. In order to arrive at this sum he

has made an arbitrary reduction in his estimate

for poor relief of \$14,000 from the expenditure

of last year. That sum I propose to replace in

my estimate, for it is a matter of history that the

expenditure upon this account, though it gener-

ally increases year by year, never by any chance

decreases. The hon. gentleman places nothing

in his estimate to meet contingent expenses, to

be incurred under Executive responsibility. Now,

as we are all aware of the facility with which

the present government provides missions and

delegations for its supporters, we may safely

assume that it will not depart from its pre-

cedents; and I propose to insert a sum of

\$6,000 to meet expenditure under Executive re-

sponsibility. Add these two sums, amounting

together to \$20,000 to the estimate of the Re-

ceiver General and we have a probable expendi-

ture for the present year of \$1,273,594. With

a revenue of \$1,187,763.39, and an expenditure

of \$1,273,594, we arrive at a deficit at the end

of the year of \$85,830. Such a deficit, if not a

larger one, I prophecy, will result from our pre-

sent year's transactions. I notice that some

amounts which appeared in the estimate sub-

mitted last year are dropped in the present one.

For instance, there is a reduction of \$23,000 put

down against the item of ocean steam. The gov-

ernment take great credit to themselves for the

saving they have effected to the colony by the

terms of the new contract. I deny that any credit

is due them on that account. The facts, are, that

Sir William Whiteway was the first to bring the

matter for an ocean steam service before the

British government, and he so pressed the matter

upon the secretary for the colonies at that time,

Lord Kimberley, that

AN INFORMAL PROMISE

that the British government would pay half the

subsidy was stated. That promise was not, it is

true, fulfilled. The next step in the matter was

taken by Sir Ambrose Shea, who, far from being

a member of the government, was actually leader

of the opposition. I have that gentleman's own

statement when he last returned from the old

country that he had arranged the matter on its

present basis. Next we have the statement of the

"Mercury" that His Excellency the Governor

before he arrived here brought such a pressure

upon the British government that he was largely

instrumental in obtaining for us the present sub-

sidy. And lastly, the "Mercury," in terms

most highly eulogistic of the diplomatic ability of

Sir Robert Thorburn compliments that gentleman

upon the active part he took in the negotiations.

If we make allowance for the amount of credit to

which all these gentlemen are severally entitled

for their share in securing this new contract, I

fear that very little will be left for the govern-

ment which complacently assumes the whole of it

to itself. The hon. Receiver General has struck

\$10,000 off the estimate of \$60,000 which he

last year made for expenditure on the police force,

and has given us no reason for the reduction.

No one can anticipate that there will be any re-

duction, for even the estimated amount of \$60,

000 was found insufficient last year, and \$2,043,74

over and above the estimate was actually ex-

pended. The hon. gentleman should explain, if

he can, how he expects to make a saving of one

fifth the amount of the expenditure of last year

upon this account. The colony saved an item of

\$5,000 by the death of two judges who were in

receipt of pensions. The road estimate is reduced

by \$4,000, but that reduction, no doubt, can

readily be explained, as several grants must

already be allocated. I say that there will be a

deficit of

\$85,000 ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

To that we must add an amount of \$146,000 on

account of unexpended legislative grants, which

will make an actual deficit of \$232,441. The

Receiver General in his Budget speech confessed

that he anticipated a deficit at the end of this

year of \$52,324. Never in our history has a

Receiver General come before the house with

such a tale of unthrift and hopelessness. A

prudent Receiver General's first care would be,

to cut down his expenditure to an amount which

would be covered by his revenue. No Receiver

General ever before met the house with the im-

prudent assertion that he did not expect the

country to pay its current expenses for the ensu-

ing year. When the estimates have prophesied

a balance at the end of the year over and above

the estimate, we have frequently had a disastrous

year's financing. What must we expect, then,

when the Receiver General admits that he does

not expect the country to be in credit at the end

of 1888? The cost of the Placentia railway up

to the end of 1888 is estimated by the Receiver

General at \$400,000. I make bold to say that

it will before that time arrives cost \$500,000,

and I accordingly add the difference of \$100,000

to the deficit I have already shown as probable.

The floating debt of the Board of Works is not

shown in the statements before us. I estimate

that it will be \$100,000 at the end of the year.

I thus consider that at the close of 1888 we shall

have a floating debt of \$432,000. I now come

to the consideration of the funded debt of the

colony. The Receiver General informed us that

"the loans for the last year

AMOUNTING TO \$800,000

are for the present held by the London and West-

minster bank, and have not yet been placed upon

the London market, where I have reason to be-

lieve they may be floated at a premium. This,

however, could not be done until the bill re-

specting loans, now, before the house, has been

passed by the legislature." The Mercury assert-

ed that that loan was floated in the London mar-

ket, and boasted in no measured language of the

skill which the government had employed in its

negotiation and of our unshaken credit abroad,

which was evidenced by the fact that we were en-

abled to get the very best terms in raising the

loan. These statements it appears from the words

of the Receiver General were



## Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1888.

## THE SITUATION NOW

When our erstwhile respectable friend of the "Mercury" confines himself to parliamentary language it will be in order for him to lecture us, and not till then. He chooses to misconstrue the remarks made in the COLONIST in reply to what we considered was the duty of His Excellency in regard to the despatch of Lord Lansdowne. We said that he should have "transmitted the despatch to the legislature, with a request that they would consider the advisability of sending a delegation."

Only an opponent, anxious to misconstrue the language of another, could infer from the above that an expression of opinion was intended to be conveyed, that His Excellency should act without the advice of the Executive. We never intended, nor expected that such construction would be put upon our words. We understand the duty of a governor, not in a crown colony, just as well as our contemporary; and so long as he remains merely "an onlooker and remains neutral" no one has cause to complain. Now, that this point has been gained, we cheerfully recognize all the "Mercury" claims for the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, and hope the surmise is not correct, that some of its late St. Patrick's Day inspirations have not "come from the Castle."

In regard to the question of sending a delegation, we hold that under the following circumstances, namely:—

The question of Confederation was settled at the polls in Newfoundland in 1869.

Since then it has never been made an issue in an election contest.

The question, from that day to this, never formed the subject of a resolution or a debate in the legislature.

Not a single petition has been presented; nor has a single public meeting pronounced in its favor.

Up to the time of the intrigues of the Attorney General, sent on another mission, it was never mooted in the cabinet; nor was it ever considered at a caucus or meeting of the Thorburn-Donnelly party.

It is the duty of His Excellency in Council to place Lansdowne's despatch before the legislature—now in session—and get the warrant of their authority to send a delegation to negotiate terms—if they can.

If the Ministry were a unit upon the question, if the Opposition were in favor of sending a delegation, then there would not be an hour's hesitation. The force would be played although Mr. Winter has the terms of barter in his pocket, and knows within a dollar what Sir John MacDonald is prepared to give for the right of drawing customs and impost duties from this country. Not even the fear of letting the Canadian Government know that there is a strong, determined opposition, in both branches of the Legislature against Confederation, will prevent Mr. Winter from bringing this matter before the house. There is reason to believe that in the hope of carrying out his wicked designs he will now bring the question before the Legislature himself, in order to oust Sir Robert Thorburn or gain a political advantage over the Government of which he is at present a member. Sir Robert Thorburn, is reputed to be an honest man, and the country expect him to thwart "the indecent haste" of his Attorney General; but unfortunately honesty is not always a match for treachery.

## Sir Richard Cartwright on Canadian Affairs.

Sir Richard Cartwright did not see how any man, who had paid careful attention to the affairs of Canada during the twenty-two or twenty-three years since Confederation was first proposed, could feel other than profound regret that such great opportunities had been so badly taken advantage of. Had any one told him that in the nineteenth year of Confederation the debt of Canada would be nearly three times as much per head as the debt of the United States; that the necessary taxation of Canada would be nearly 50 per cent. greater than that of the United States; that in 1886, our total volume of trade would be \$24,000,000 less than it was thirteen years ago; that, after having had possession of the Northwest for fifteen years, after having expended about \$100,000,000 of the public funds, and probably \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 of the private means of the people of Canada, in endeavoring to develop and settle that country, we should scarce boast today of a poor 200,000 settlers from the Pacific Ocean to the confines of Ontario; that starting with the advantages we had after importing, at great expense some 900,000 immigrants, the total white population of Canada should be scarcely 1,000,000 more than it was in 1867, he would be tempted to treat that person very harshly. He would have pointed to the increase of Canada during the twenty years before Confederation; to the increase of the United States during the first twenty years of

their existence; to the progress of the sister colonies in other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, and asked what reason there was to suppose that Canadians would have fled from their country as if it were stricken with a pestilence. But after listening to the Hon. Minister of Finance, after examining the public accounts, and the trade and navigation returns, after consulting the statistics of the census and the information of the government of Ontario, he was reluctantly compelled to admit that facts were so.

Concealment of our actual position has become impossible, and we must consider the facts as revealed in the Public Accounts. Last year there was a deficit of \$2,400,000. In point of fact, but for the expedient of borrowing from the revenue of the present year, the actual deficit of last year would have been \$3,900,000. He had no disposition to quarrel with the estimated expenditure for 1886 \$38,500,000; but he protested strongly against charging \$3,500,000 of that amount to capital account.—*Canadian Annual Register*, 1886.

## NOBLE ONE HUNDRED.

In this campaign we have heard of nothing more manly than the resolve of the residents of Outcove, who, to a man, have expressed their determination to stand by their country against the wiles of the Confederates. We have no doubt that similar reports will be heard from the other outposts in a day or two. Such people deserve to be prosperous, and they will if they continue free. They are worthy fellow subjects of the Lancashire cotton spinners, who, when thrown out of employment in 1864 by the American civil war, endured the pangs of hunger rather than be a party to permit England to recognize the establishment of the Southern States based on slavery. It is this spirit that has made Britain what she is today; and it is a similar noble resolve to spurn the bribes of Canada, that will make Newfoundlanders respected at home and abroad.

## FRENCH BAIT SPOILED.

The French fishermen provided themselves with large quantities of herring, thinking that this would enable them to prosecute their business, even though the Newfoundland bait act were enforced against them. A telegram has been received in town to the effect that the bulk of the French frozen or partially salted bait has rotted and hence will be of no service in "catching fish on the banks." This experiment having failed, it is quite probable that the French government will approach the Imperial government in a year or two, cap in hand, and intimate that they will take off the bounty if French fishermen; be allowed to buy bait in Newfoundland.

Keep as you are Newfoundland fishermen, don't surrender your charter to Canada, and you will not be subjected many years longer to the unfair competition, in your fish markets, by the bounty fed French fishermen.

## IRISH SOCIETY BALL

The Benevolent Irish Society ball tomorrow night will, undoubtedly, be the most successful event of the season. Nearly all the tickets issued have been disposed of, and Water-street stores have been besieged by the fair daughters of the city for dainty-colored gloves, slippers and the other nameless knickknacks which go to make up a feminine ball toilet. Refreshments will be obtained at any time during the evening. This system, but recently introduced in St. John's, has driven out the stiff and formal supper of past years, and no one will deny that this is a great improvement. The break in the middle of the night rather took form than added to the enjoyment. That many manly hearts will be besieged and laid low by bright eyes tomorrow night, no one can doubt.

## THE STAMP DUTIES.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—In your able reply to the categorical assertions of "Confederate," in your issue of Thursday last, you probably did not consider it worth while to contradict all the errors with which propositions teemed. As, however, a few people may have been misled, perhaps, you will permit me to contrast "Confederate's" most positive statement, that the Dominion government raise no revenue by means of stamps, with the following extracts from the published accounts of the Dominion:—

STATEMENT SHOWING AMOUNT OF REVENUE ACCRUING ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND LAW STAMPS:

Weights and Measures Stamps.....\$74,024 80  
Gas Stamps.....27,731 15  
Law Stamps, Supreme Court.....1,880 14

Can it have been ignorance on the part of your correspondent? Yours truly,  
St. John's, April 2, 1888.

The first instalment of sheep raised by Father Morris' men, at Little Bellisle, have been bought by Mr. Summers, butcher, Water-street, and are on sale at their stall today. The Messrs. Summers, whose experience in their trade is not surpassed in the country, pronounce the mutton to be of an excellent quality.

## Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

## LETTER FROM 'INDEPENDENCE.'

## WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE UNION.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—The "bell wether" of the "Mercury," during the past two weeks, has put forth garbled statements of Canadian prosperity, day dreams of the destiny of their "young Empire," with copious extracts from Canadian Tory papers, in favor of Confederation. It has shown how utterly impoverished we are; how low our credit; how wretched our system of government; what a dismal future we have before us; and anxious to play the part it has assigned itself as a "bell wether," it assured us that if we would only go into Confederation, and shut ourselves out from the rest of the world behind the wall of Canadian tariff, what a happy people we should be! We should have our railways built, our farm lands opened up, our mines worked, and a grand era of prosperity come upon us, no duty on flour, if of Canadian production—in fact, all the blessings that such pure and spotless statesmen as Sir John A. MacDonald, Sir Chas. Tupper, "Sir" James Winter, and "Sir" Alfred B. Morine, could give us. Now it assures us that we have constitutional government here. It looks, however, very much as if the "Mercury," in its sane moments, is under the inspiration of the distinguished geographer of Newfoundland, and when it plays the part of a "bell wether" it is inspired by some one who has been on a political spree (in Washington) with Canadian politicians, at the expense of the country. It is to be hoped before it partakes of the Canadian love potion again, that the "Mercury" will see its way clear to support some such tariff reform as proposed by the resolutions as adopted by the Home Industries Society, who are "strongly convinced of the ability of the people of this colony to manage their own affairs," and that "Responsible Government has not had a fair trial." It is said that these resolutions were supervised and corrected by the hon. member for Bonavista, who will present them to the Legislature in the form of a petition, a statement hardly to be credited, because they are so patriotic and sensible, and so Anti-MacDonald and Anti-Tupper, though like the "Mercury," he may have occasional glimpses of political reason.

The "Mercury" says, "if the COLONIST and its 'backers' had their way, they would not allow the people to have any voice in the matter whatever." The "Mercury" should not say such naughty things. The COLONIST and Anti-Confederates generally, want the people to have a voice in the matter. They do not want the country rushed into Confederation, a la Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, as there was great danger of its being done, but for the protest of the COLONIST and the Anti-Confederates of St. John's. And they still oppose a delegation being sent to bargain away the country's liberties because the people of Newfoundland have shown no sign of wanting Confederation. Who are they that want Confederation? Only those who have no stake in the island, who could "up with their sticks" and go to Ottawa, and get their pay. The whole thing emanated from the Attorney General's visit to Washington, where he hob-nobbed with Chamberlain and Tupper, the agents of the Tory Governments of England and Canada. No paper discussed the matter here, no agitation appeared in favor of Confederation, the whole question was dead—when lo! the Attorney General returned, followed by Lord Lansdowne's telegram. There were rumours of judgships in the air, the lawyers were excited, the press discovered how badly off we were, especially the "Mercury," which turned "bell wether." There must be a delegation etc., etc., before the astonished people woke up to see their old foe of 1869 confronting them, and they could not comprehend it.

Anti-Confederates want the people to know what a trap has been set for them. We say it is not "a question of terms," or price, it is no Confederation on any terms, because as the resolutions above quoted declare; "the people of this colony can govern themselves," and there is nothing that Canada offers to do for us, that we cannot do ourselves.

INDEPENDENCE.

## THE FIRST VICTORY.

Well! the steamer Newfoundland has reached Halifax and no delegation has been yet huddled off, as the government of Canada requested, and as the arch intriguers desired. The first victory then rests with the Anti-Confederates. Well done fellow citizens! We must now advance our lines and prepare for another fight, until we route the enemy, "horse, foot and artillery." ALL ALONG THE LINE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Colinet," received. "Terra Novian"—Letter received; would like to see you personally.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—Some of the custom house officials are ardent Confederates, and great admirers of Canada. I wonder do these gentlemen know that under Confederation most of those officials would have to undergo a civil service examination before they could be allowed to retain their places. As preparations for examination would require time and study, many of the gentlemen in the establishment at present would have to yield their places to competent schoolboys or Canadian young men who had passed the required examination. In other words, one of the gentlemen, known as "Tommy Bounce," might get the bounce, without the "Tommy," before he would be aware of it. It ill-becomes Mr. "Bounce" to sneer at the actions of men to whose influence he owes his present position.

Yours, indignantly,

St. John's, April 2. WEST-ENDER.  
P. S.—How many Newfoundlanders are now in Cape Race Light House.—W. E.

## Notes From Fox Harbor.

Our Fox Harbor correspondent, writing under date of 18th inst, says:—Though we are living in a rather out of the way little village here, perhaps you would not mind publishing a few items concerning how we are getting on here this winter. A good many of our men are employed in building, in various ways. Richard Davis is building a new boat which, it is expected, will be over thirty tons when finished. Four others are being rebuilt—made almost new. They belong to Philip Davis, Richard Healey, Denis King and Henry McCue. The latter is a dealer of Messrs. Goodridge; the four first mentioned deal with Messrs. Job, Brothers & Co. Two new houses are building, one by Michael Mullins the other by John McCue. A number of others are being repaired, this, with the hauling of room stuff, etc., keep us all pretty busy during the winter. Any spare time is taken up with minding our sheep and cows. There is one great disadvantage we labor under, which I wish you would bring under the notice of Messrs. Donnelly, Emerson and McGrath, as the house is in session, and that is in regard to our postal arrangements. We have no way office here, though Ram's Island and other places near us possess that boom. We thus are sometimes without a mail for a month, in fact until some one goes to Little Placentia on business. This is a great hardship and could be easily removed by the mail boat from Little Placentia to Ram's Island calling at our place on her route. I hope that our members will see to this before the season ends.

## LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The ice in the City Risk continues in excellent condition. Prepare for the benefit on Wednesday night.

Don't forget the Bonnet-hop, in the Star of the Sea Hall tonight. Professor Bennett's band will be present, and play on the occasion. Admission fifty cents.

Robert "Emmet" will be re-produced by the Total Abstinence Dramatic Company, in the Society's Hall tonight, and thus many who could not obtain admission on St. Patrick's night, will be accommodated. The admission has been put at twenty and ten cents.

Monsieur DesIsles, the French Consul, desires to say that he did not take any side in the Confederation question; which was debated on by the St. John's Mutual Improvement Association, on Thursday night last. He had been asked to attend the debate and went, more as a matter of courtesy than from having any sympathy for or against Confederation. He considered it outside his province to express any opinion on the matter, in fact, as he remarked, he went to learn not to teach.

Mr. Thomas Charles, has been carried away against his wish, on the steamer "Portia" to Halifax. He went on board with a dog, which he was sending to a friend in New York, just before the boat sailed at midnight on Saturday. He was accompanied by a cabman named Gunn, and of course the cabman is gone also. It is surmised that Mr. Charles was down in the cabin, waiting for the last whistle before going on deck. But there being no whistle before the "Portia" started, the boat was probably outside the Narrows before it was known.

## DEATHS.

McCUREY—Easter morning, Harriet, aged 39 years, wife of Richard A. McCurey, and only daughter of Aaron and Amelia Crossman. Funeral on tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Prescott-street.

WHELAN—Yesterday afternoon, Margaret, relict of the late David Whelan, aged 80 years. Funeral on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m., from the residence of her son-in-law, Patrick Murray, Stephen-street.

POWER—Last evening, after a short illness, Capt. James Power, aged 52 years. His funeral will take place on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, p.m., from his late residence, No. 15 Brazil's Square. He leaves a wife and eight children to mourn their sad loss.—[Halifax, Boston and Montreal papers please copy.]

PHILIPS—This evening, after a lingering illness, Mr. John J. Philips, aged 57 years. Funeral on Wednesday next, at 3 p.m., from his late residence, No. 15 Hoyestown; friends and acquaintances are kindly invited to attend.

the end of 1887, and that statement predicted that at the date named our total debt would be \$3,200,000. It is a fact, sir, that that prediction is most exactly fulfilled. If you add together our debenture debt of \$3,005,000, in floating debt of \$146,611, and the overdrafts of the Board of Works of \$50,000, we arrive at a total of \$3,201,000, as nearly as possible. Now, if you add to this debt at the end of 1887 my estimated deficit for the current year, \$55,000, the extra cost of the Placentia Railway, \$100,000, and the overdraft of the Board of Works in 1888, \$50,000, and we shall arrive at a probable indebtedness at the end of 1888 of \$3,437,481. If the hon. Receiver General holds his present office this time next year, I feel confident that he will be compelled to admit that our financial condition will be as I predict. When we find a public debt increasing upon us at such a tremendous rate, it is time for us to enquire, in the words of a local classic author, "Where are we, and whither tending?" I think I have shown where we are, and whither we are tending is towards bankruptcy, unless a policy of rigid retrenchment is pursued. More than all this, you will have to add to our public debt the nett amount taken from the fishery award, and now we arrive at the stupendous result that in a few years our expenditure has exceeded our income by \$4,415,905.74. This, then, is our position: the people have been taxed to their utmost capacity of endurance, and yet our revenue has fallen short of our expenditure by this enormous sum, and Newfoundland is unable to pay her way. In order to arrive at a clear view of our progress towards decay, let us turn back to the year 1869, when the Bennett Administration came into power. In that year our total debt was \$1,161,307.00. Since that time we have expended \$10,000 on oil stores, \$40,000 on hospitals, \$30,000 on an asylum, \$185,000 on light houses, \$75,000 on a post office, \$160,000 on telegraph lines, \$600,000 on a dock, \$320,000 on the Placentia railway,—in all \$1,420,000 on public works which remain, to some extent, as assets to represent the expenditure. It thus appears that since 1869 we have increased our public debt by \$3,254,683, and to represent that we have assets to the amount of \$1,420,000, leaving a nett balance of expenditure over revenue of \$1,834,587. In nineteen years this colony has fallen back \$1,834,000.

Debenture debt, 1887.....\$3,005,040 08  
Floating debt, 1887.....146,611 02

.....\$3,151,651 10  
Add B. Works, probab.....50,000 00

Actual Debt, at '80.....\$3,201,651 10

1888—  
Add deficit.....\$85,830 61

" Placentia Railway.....100,000 00  
" Board Works.....50,000 00

Added end 1888.....\$235,830 61

Debt, end 1888.....\$3,437,481 71  
Add Fishery award.....984,424 03

.....\$1,420,000 00

Expenditure over revenue.....\$4,415,905 74

Public debt, 1869.....1,161,317 87

Oil store.....\$10,000 00

Hospital.....40,000 00

Asylum.....30,000 00

Light houses.....185,000 00

Post office.....75,000 00

Telegraph main'ce.....160,000 00

Dry dock.....600,000 00

Placentia railway.....320,000 00

.....\$1,420,000 00

Spent since '69.....\$2,581,317 87

ordinary ex'ture.....\$1,384,587 87

over revenue.....\$4,415,905 74

I can appreciate the policy which is directed towards raising loans for the purpose of undertaking permanently useful public works, but the policy which persists in borrowing money for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary and current expenses of government can lead only to financial ruin and bankruptcy. What indication has the Receiver General given us of an intention to depart from this ruinous course of procedure? How does he propose to avert the doom which is impending over this country? He gives us no word of hope that a better order of things is to be brought in, he shows no inclination to depart from the policy of ruin. On the contrary, we have every indication that things, are to be in the future as they have been in the past, that we are to stubbornly plod our way to certain destruction. The limit of taxation by customs duties has been reached, and if we cannot decrease the expenditure there is nothing before us but bankruptcy. The hon. the Receiver General does not show us how this expenditure is to be decreased. If the government have not sufficient talent to make the expenditure and the revenue meet, it is their duty to resign and hand the reins of government over to those who are competent to manage the financial affairs of this colony. If they are not able to manage them, why don't they admit it, and not allow this colony to be going backwards year by year. Why does not the hon. Receiver General tell us how he is going to do away with the debt into which the government have plunged us, and how he hopes to meet the deficit of the revenue? If he is unable to inform us on these points he is totally unworthy to occupy the position, and to discharge the duties of a Receiver General.

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The house then adjourned till to-morrow at half-past three.